THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

Number 16 of Volume 22. | **SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 25, 1842.** | ***Whole Number 1,110.***

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

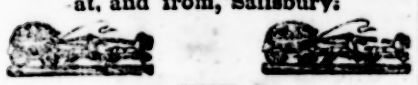
CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum in *advance*—or $2 50 if paid *within three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged*. ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must come* FREE OF POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at, and from, Salisbury:



ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Northern, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.	Northern, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 A. M.
Southern, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at 7 A. M.	Southern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12 M.
Western, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 9 P. M.	Western, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Statesville, Sunday and Thursday, at 4 P. M.	Statesville, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
Raleigh, Sunday, and Thursday at 10 P. M.	Raleigh, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 A. M.
Cheraw, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M	Cheraw, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.
Fayetteville, Sunday and Thursday at 8 P. M.	Fayetteville, Monday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Mocksville, Friday at 7 P. M	Mocksville, Saturday at 6 A. M.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *aiming*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States*
for District of North Carolina.
Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.
February 18, 1842.

TO THE TANNERS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

Finishing Leather.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights:—and also to the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER.

☞ Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, *China Grove*, Rowan County, N. C.
March 4, 1842. 6t

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.
JOHN SLOOP, Jr.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,
Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BIRCKHEAD.
March 11, 1842. 3

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures and Mines,

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, *M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Honov., Matu, &c. &c. &c.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 24 London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.
March 11, 1842

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it superogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroked series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper.*

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz,)	Professor Dunglison,
Professor Ingrahame,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Esling,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *par money and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

SILAS HUIE,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jeans coats, and all kinds of thin coats, $1 50; Cloth coats, $3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, $2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842. 1y

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for Sale at he Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.
December 31, 1841. tf.

—MILL IRONS.—

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

—SUCH AS—

Saw Mill Irons, Judgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.
December 31, 1841. tf.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate *New Cooking Stove* on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.
December 17, 1841. 6w.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN, OF S. CAROLINA,

In Support of the Veto Power, delivered in the United States Senate, Monday, Feb. 28, 1842.

Mr. Calhoun said: The Senator from Kentucky, in support of his amendment, maintained that the people of these States constitute a nation; that the nation has a will of its own; that the numerical majority of the whole was the appropriate organ of its voice; and that whatever derogated from it, to that extent departed from the genius of the Government, and set up the will of the minority against the majority. We have thus presented at the very threshold of the discussion, a question of the deepest import, not only as it regards the subject under consideration, but the nature and character of our Government; and that question is, are these propositions of the Senator true? If they be, then he admitted the argument against the veto would be conclusive; not, however, for the reason assigned by him, that it would make the voice of a single functionary of the Government, (the President,) equivalent to that of some six Senators and forty members of the other House; but, for the far more decisive reason, according to his theory, that the President is not chosen by the voice of the numerical majority, and does not, therefore, according to his principle, represent truly the will of the nation.

It is a great mistake to suppose that he is elected simply on the principle of numbers. They constitute, it is true, the principal element in his election; but not the exclusive. Each State is, indeed, entitled to as many votes in his election, as it is to representatives in the other House; that is, to its Federal population; but to these, two others are added, having no regard to numbers for their representation in the Senate which greatly increases the relative influence of the small States, compared to the large, in the Presidential election. What effect this latter element may have on the numbers necessary to elect a President, may be made apparent by a very short and simple calculation.

The population of the United States, in Federal numbers, by the late census, is 15,908,376. As among that sixty eight thousand, the number reported by the Committee of the other House, will be fixed on for the ratio of representation there, it will give, according to the calculation of the committee, two hundred and twenty-four members to the other House. Add fifty two, the number of the Senators, and the electoral college will be found to consist of two hundred and seventy six, of which one hundred and thirty nine is a majority. If nineteen of the smaller States, excluding Maryland, be taken, beginning with Delaware and ending with Kentucky inclusive, they will be found to be entitled to one hundred and forty votes, one more than a majority, with a federal population of only 7,927,509; while the several other States, with a population of 8,680,507 would be entitled to but one hundred and thirty six votes, three less than a majority, with a population of almost a million and a half greater than the others. Of the one hundred and forty electoral votes of the smaller States, thirty eight would be on account of the addition of two to each State for their representation in this body, while of the larger there would be but fourteen on that account; making a difference of twenty four votes on that account, being two more than the entire electoral votes of Ohio, the third State in point of numbers of the Union.

The Senator from Kentucky, with these facts, but acts in strict conformity to his theory of the Government, in proposing the limitation he has on the veto power; but as much cannot be said in favor of the substitute he has offered. The argument is as conclusive against the one, as the other, or any other modification of the veto that could possibly be devised. It goes farther, and is conclusive against the Executive Department itself, as elected; for there can be no good reason offered why the will of the nation, if there be one, should not be as fully and perfectly represented in that department as in the Legislative.

But it does not stop there. It would be still more conclusive, if possible against this branch of the Government. In constituting the Senate, numbers are totally disregarded. The smallest State stands on a perfect equality with the largest; Delaware, with her seventy seven thousand, with New York with her two millions and a half. Here a majority of States control, without regard to population; and fourteen of the smallest States, with a federal population of but 2,064,469, little less than a fourth of the whole, can, if they unite, overrule the twelve others with a population of 11,844,719 May, more; they could virtually destroy the Government, and put a veto on the whole system, by refusing to elect Senators; and yet this equality among the States, without regard to numbers, including the branch where it prevails, would seem to be the favorite with the Constitution. It is its provision that cannot be altered without the consent of every State, and this branch of the Government where it prevails is the only one that participates in the powers of all the others. As a part of the Legislative Department, it has full participation with the other, in all matters of legislation except originating money bills, while it participates with the Executive in two of its highest functions, that of appointing to office and making treaties, and to that of the Judiciary, in being the high court before which all impeachments are tried.

But we have not yet got to the end of the consequences. The argument would be as conclusive against the Judiciary as against the Senate, or the Executive and his veto. The judges receive their appointments from the Executive and the Senate: the one nominating, and the other consenting to and advising the appointment; neither of which departments, as has been shown, is chosen by the numerical majority. In addition, they hold their office during good behaviour, and can only be turned out by impeachment, and yet they have the power, in all cases in law and equity brought before them, in which an act of Congress is involved, to decide on its constitutionality—that is, in effect, to pronounce an absolute veto.

If, then, the Senator's theory be correct, its clear and certain result, if carried out in practice, would be to sweep away, not only the veto, but the Executive, the Senate, and the judiciary, as now constituted, and to leave nothing standing in the midst of the ruins but the House of Representatives, where only, in the whole range of the Government numbers exclusively prevail. But as desolating as would be its sweep, in passing over the Government, it would be far more destructive in its whirl over the Constitution. There it would not leave a fragment standing amidst the ruin in its rear.

In approaching this topic, let me premise, what all will readily admit, that if the voice of the people may be sought for any where with confidence, it may be in the Constitution, which is conceded by all to be the fundamental and paramount law of the land. If, then, the people of these States do really constitute a nation, as the Senator supposes; if the nation has a will of its own, and if the numerical majority of the whole is the only appropriate and true organ of that will, we may fairly expect to find that will pronounced through the absolute majority, pervading every part of that instrument, and stamping its authority on the whole. Is such the fact? The very reverse.—Throughout the whole—from first to last—from beginning to the end—in its formation, adoption, and amendment, there is not the slightest evidence, trace, or vestige of the existence of the facts on which the Senator's theory rests; neither of the nation, nor its will, nor of the numerical majority of the whole, as its organ, as I shall next proceed to show.

The convention which formed it was called by a portion of the States; its members were all appointed by the States; received their authority from their separate States; voted by States in forming the Constitution; agreed to it when formed by States; transmitted it to Congress to be submitted to the States; transmitted to the States for their ratification; it was ratified by the people of each State in convention, each ratifying by itself, for itself, and bound exclusively by its own ratification, and by express provision it was not to go into operation, unless nine out of the twelve States should ratify, and then to be binding only between the States ratifying. It was thus put in the power of any four States, large or small, without regard to numbers, to defeat its adoption, which might have been done by a very small proportion of the whole, as will appear by reference to the first census. That census was taken very shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, at which time the Federal population of the then twelve States was 3,462,279 of which the four smallest, Delaware, Rhode Island, Georgia, and New Hampshire, with a population of only 241,490, something more than the fourteenth part of the whole, could have defeated the ratification. Such was the total disregard of population in the adoption and formation of the Constitution.

It may, however, be said, it is true, that the Constitution is the work of the States, and that there was no nation prior to its adoption; but that its adoption fused the people of the States into one, so as to make a nation of what before constituted separate and independent sovereignties. Such an assertion would be directly in the teeth of the Constitution, which says that, when ratified, "it should be binding, (not over the States ratifying, for that would imply that it was imposed by some higher authority, nor between the individuals composing the States, for that would imply that they were all merged in one, but) between the States ratifying the same;" and thus by the strongest implication, recognising them as the parties to the instrument, and as maintaining their separate and independent existence as States, after its adoption. But let that pass. I need it not to rebut the Senator's theory—to test the truth of the assertion, that the Constitution has formed a nation of the people of these States. I go back to the grounds already taken, that if such be the fact—if they really form a nation, since the adoption of the Constitution, and the nation has a will, and the numerical majority is its only proper organ, in that case, the mode prescribed for the amendment of the Constitution would furnish abundant and conclusive evidence of the fact. But here again, as in its formation and adoption, there is not the slightest trace of evidence, that such is the fact; on the contrary, most conclusive to sustain the very opposite opinion.

There are two modes in which amendments to the Constitution may be proposed. The one, such as that now proposed, by a resolution to be passed by two thirds of both Houses; and the other by a call of a convention, by Congress, to propose amendments on the application of two thirds of the States, neither of which give the least countenance to the theory of the Senator. In both cases the mode of ratification, which is the material point, is the same, and requires the concurring assent of three fourths of the States, regardless of population, to ratify an amendment. Let us now pause for a moment to trace the effects of this provision.

There are now twenty six States, and the concurring assent, of course, of twenty States, is sufficient to ratify an amendment. It then results that twenty of the smaller States, of which Kentucky would be the largest, are sufficient for that purpose, with a population in federal numbers of only 7,652,097, less by several hundred thousand than the numerical majority of the whole, against the united voice of the other six, with a population of 8,216,279, exceeding the former by more than half a million. And yet this minority, under the amending power, may change, alter, modify or destroy every part of the Constitution, except that which provides for an equality of representation of the States in the Senate, while, as if in mockery and derision of the Senator's theory, nineteen of the larger States, with a population, in federal numbers, of 14,526,073, cannot, even if united to a man, alter a letter in the Constitution against the seven others, with a population of only 1,382,303; and this, too, under the existing Constitution, which is supposed to form the people of these States into a nation. Finally, Delaware, with a population of little more than 77,000, can put her veto on all the other States, on a proposition to destroy the equality of the States in the Senate. Can facts more clearly illustrate the total disregard of the numerical majority, as well in the process

* Mr Clay here interrupted Mr. Calhoun, and said that he meant a majority according to the forms of the Constitution.

Mr. Calhoun, in return, said he had taken down the words of the Senator at the time, and would vouch for the correctness of his statement. The Senator not only laid down the proposition as stated, but he drew conclusions from them against the President's Veto, which could only be sustained on the principle of the numerical majority. In fact, his course at the Extra Session, and the grounds assumed both by him and his colleague in this discussion, had their origin in the doctrines embraced in that proposition.

of amending, as in that of forming and adopting the Constitution?

All this must appear anomalous, strange, and unaccountable, on the theory of the Senator, but harmonious and easily explained on the opposite; that ours is an union, not of individuals, united by what is called a social compact, for that would make it a nation; nor of Governments, for that would have formed a mere Confederacy, like the one superseded by the present Constitution; but an union of States, founded on a written, positive compact, forming a Federal Republic, with the same equality of rights among the States composing the Union, as among the citizens composing the States themselves. Instead of a nation, we are in reality an assemblage of nations, or peoples, (if the plural noun may be used where the language affords none) united in their sovereign character immediately and directly by their own act, without losing their separate and independent existence.

It results from all that has been stated, that either the theory of the Senator is wrong, or that our political system is throughout a profound and radical error. If the latter be the case, then that complex system of ours, consisting of so many parts, but blended, as was supposed, into one harmonious and sublime whole, raising its front on high and challenging the admiration of the world, is but a misshapen and disproportionate structure that ought to be demolished to the ground, with the single exception of the apartment allotted to the House of Representatives. Is the Senator prepared to commence the work of demolition? Does he believe that all other parts of this complex structure are irregular and deformed appendages; and that if they were taken down, and the Government erected exclusively on the will of the numerical majority, it would effect as well, or better, the great objects for which it was instituted; "to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defence; promote the general welfare; and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Will the Senator—will any one—can any one—venture to assert that? And if not, why not? There is the question, on the proper solution of which hangs not only the explanation of the veto, but that of the real nature and character of our complex, but beautiful and harmonious system of Government. To give a full and systematic solution, it would be necessary to descend to the elements of political science, and discuss principles little suited to a discussion in a deliberative assembly. I waive the attempt, and shall content myself with giving a much more matter of fact solution.

It is sufficient for that purpose, to point to the actual operation of the Government, through all the stages of its existence, and the many and important measures which have agitated it from the beginning; the success of which, one portion of the people regarded as essential to their prosperity and happiness, while other portions have viewed them as destructive of both. What does this imply, but a deep conflict of interests, real or supposed, between the different portions of the community, on subjects of the first magnitude—the currency, the finances, including taxation and disbursements; the Bank, the protective tariff, distribution, and many others; on all of which the most opposite and conflicting views have prevailed? And what would be the effect of placing the power of the Government under the exclusive control of the numerical majority—of 8,000,000 over 7,000,000; of six States over all the rest—but to give dominant interest, or combination of interests, an unlimited and despotic control over all others? What, but to vest it with the power to administer the Government for its exclusive benefit, regardless of all others, and indifferent to their oppression and wretchedness? And what, in a country of such vast extent and diversity of condition, institutions, industry, and productions, would that be, but to subject the rest to the most grinding despotism and oppression? But what is the remedy? It would be but to increase the evil, to transfer the power to a minority, to abolish the House of Representatives, and place the control exclusively in the hands of the Senate—in that of the four millions, instead of the eight. If one must be sacrificed to the other, it is better that the few should be to the many, than the many to the few.

What then is to be done, if neither the majority nor the minority, the greater nor less part, can be safely trusted with the exclusive control? What but to vest the powers of the Government in the whole—the entire people—to make it in truth and reality the Government of the people, instead of the Government of a dominant over a subject part, be it the greater or less—of the whole people—self government; and if this should prove impossible in practice, then to make the nearest approach to it, by requiring the concurrence in the action of the Government, of the greatest possible number consistent with the great ends for which government was instituted—justice and security within and without. But how is that to be effected? Not certainly by considering the whole community as one, and taking its sense as a whole by a single process, which, instead of giving the voice of all, can but give that of a part. There is but one way by which it can possibly be accomplished; and that is a judicious and wise division and organization of the government and community, with reference to its different and conflicting interests, and by taking the sense of each part separately, and the concurrence of all as the voice of the whole. Each may be imperfect of itself, but if the construction be good and all the keys skilfully touched, there will be given out in one blended and harmonious whole, the true and perfect voice of the people.

But on what principle is such a division and organization to be made to effect this great object, without which it is impossible to preserve free and popular institutions? To this no general answer can be given. It is the work of the wise and experienced, having full and perfect knowledge of the country and the people in every particular for whom the Government is intended. It must be made to fit, and when it does, it will fit no other and will be incapable of being imitated or borrowed. Without, then, attempting to do what cannot be done, I propose to point out how that which I have stated has been accomplished in our system of Government, and the agency the veto is intended to have in effecting it.

I begin with the House of Representatives.—There each State has a Representative according to its federal numbers, and when met, a majority of the whole number of members controls its proceedings; thus giving to the numerical majority the exclusive control throughout. The effect is to place its proceedings in the power of eight millions of people over all the rest, and six of the largest States, if united, over the other twenty; and the consequence, if the House was the exclusive organ of the voice of the people, would be the domination of the stronger over the weaker interests of the community, and the establishment of an intolerable and oppressive despotism. To find the remedy against what would be so great an evil, we must turn to this body. Here an entirely different process is adopted to take the sense of the community. Population is entirely disregarded, and States, without reference to the number of people, are made the basis of representation; the effect of which is to place the control here in a majority of the States, which had they the exclusive power, would exercise it as despotically and oppressively as would the House of Representatives.

Regarded, then, separately, neither truly represents the sense of the community, and each is imperfect of itself; but when united, and the concurring voice of each is made necessary to enact laws, the one corrects the defects of the other; and, instead of the less popular derogating from the more popular, as is supposed by the Senator, the two together give a more full and perfect utterance to the voice of the people than either could separately. Taken separately, six States might control the House, and a little upwards of four millions might control the Senate, by a combination of the fourteen smaller States; but by requiring the concurrent votes of the two the six largest States must add eight others to have the control in both bodies. Suppose, for illustration, they should unite with the eight smallest, which would give the least number by which an act could pass both Houses, it will be found, by adding the population in federal numbers of the six largest to the eight smallest States, that the least number by which an act can pass both Houses, if the members should be true to those they represent, would be 9,688,870 against a minority of 6,119,797, instead of 8,000,000 against 7,900,000, if the assent of the most popular branch alone was required.

This more full and perfect expression of the voice of the people by the concurrence of the two, compared to either separately, is a great advance towards a full and perfect expression of their voice; but great as it is, it falls far short, and the framers of the Constitution were accordingly not satisfied with it. To render it still more perfect, their next step was to require the assent of the President, before an act of Congress could become a law, and if he disapproved, to require two-thirds of both Houses to overrule his veto. We are thus brought to the point immediately under discussion, and which, on that account, claims a full and careful examination.

One of the leading motives for vesting the President with this high power, was, undoubtedly, to give him the means of protecting the portion of the powers allotted to him by the Constitution, against the encroachment of Congress. To make a division of power effectual, a veto in one form or another is indispensable. The right of each to judge for itself of the extent of the power allotted to its share, and to protect itself in its exercise, is what in reality is meant by a division of power. Without it, the allotment to each department would be a mere partition, and no division at all. Acting under this impression, the framers of the Constitution have carefully provided that his approval should be necessary, not only to the acts of Congress, but to every resolution, vote, or order, requiring the consent of the two Houses, so as to render it impossible to elude it by any conceivable device. This of itself was an adequate motive for the provision, and were there no other, ought to be a sufficient reason for the rejection of this resolution. Without it, the division of power between the Legislative and Executive departments, would have been merely nominal.

But it is not the only motive. There is another and deeper, to which the division itself of the Government into departments is subordinate; to enlarge the popular basis, by increasing the number of voices necessary to its action. As numerous as are the voices required to obtain the assent of the people through the Senate and the House to an act, it was not thought by the framers of the Constitution sufficient for the action of the Government in all cases. Nine thousand eight hundred, as large as is the number, were regarded as still too few, and six thousand one hundred too many to remove all motives for oppression; the latter being not too few to be plundered, and the former not too large to divide the spoils of plunder among. Till the increase of numbers on one side, and the decrease on the other reaches that point, there is no security for the weaker against the stronger, especially in so extensive a country as ours. Acting in the spirit of these remarks, the authors of the Constitution, although they deemed the concurrence of the Senate and the House as sufficient, with the approval of the President, to the enactment of laws in ordinary cases, yet, when he dissented, they deem it a sufficient presumption against the measure to require a still greater enlargement of the popular basis for this enactment. With this view, the assent of two thirds of both Houses were required to overrule his veto, that is eighteen States in the Senate, and a constituency of ten millions six hundred thousand in the other House.

But a still stronger consideration for vesting him with the power may be found in the difference of the manner of his election, compared with that of the members of either House. The Senators are elected by the vote of the Legislatures of the respective States, and the members of the House by the people, who, in almost all the States, elect by districts. In neither is there the least responsibility of the members of any one State, to the Legislature or people of any other State. They are, as far as their responsibility may be concerned, solely and exclusively under the influence of the States and people, who respectively elect them. Not so the President. The votes of the whole are counted in his election, which makes him more or less responsible to every part—to those who voted against him, as well as those to whom he owes his election, which he must feel sensibly. If he should be an aspirant for a re election, he will desire to gain the favorable opinion of States that opposed him, as well as to retain that of those which voted for him. Even if he should not be a candidate for re-election, the desire of having a favorite elected, or maintaining the ascendancy of his party, may have to a considerable extent, the same influence over him. The effect, in either case, would be to make him look more to *the interest of the whole*—to soften sectional feelings and asperity—to be more of a patriot, than the partisan of any particular interest; and through the influence of these causes to give a more general character to the parties of the country, and thereby render the collision between sectional interests less fierce than it would be if legislators depended solely on the members of the two Houses, who owe no responsibility but to those who elected them. The same influence acts even on the aspirants for the Presidency, and is followed to a very considerable extent by the same softening and generalizing effects. In the case of the President, it may lead to the interposing of his veto against oppressive and dangerous sectional measures, even when supported by those to whom he owes his election. But, be the cause of interposing his veto what it may, its effect in all cases is to require a greater body of constituency, through the legislative organs, to put the Government in action against it—to require another key to be struck, and to bring out a more full and perfect response from the voice of the people.

There is still another impediment, if not the enactment of a law, to its execution, to be found in Judiciary Department. I refer to the right of the courts, in all cases coming before them in law or equity, where an act of Congress comes in question, to decide on its constitutionality, which, if decided against the law in the Supreme Court, is in effect a permanent veto. But here a difference must be made between a decision against the constitutionality of a law of Congress and that of States. The former acts as restriction on the powers of this Government, but the latter as an enlargement.

Such are the various processes of taking the sense of the people through the divisions and organization of the different departments of the Government, all of which, acting through their appropriate organs, are intended to widen its basis and render it more popular, instead of less, by increasing the number necessary to put it in action, and having for their object to prevent one portion of the community from aggrandizing or enriching itself at the expense of the other, and to restrict the whole of the sphere intended by the framers of the Constitution. Has it effected these objects? Has it prevented oppression and usurpation on the part of the Government? Has it accomplished the objects for which the Government was ordained as enumerated in the preamble of the Constitution? Much, very much, certainly has been done, but not all. Many instances might be enumerated, in the history of the Government, of the violation of the Constitution—of the assumption of powers not delegated to it—of the perversion of those delegated to uses never intended—and of their being wielded by the dominant interest, for the time, for its aggrandizement, at the expense of the rest of the community—instances that may be found in every period of its existence, from the earliest to the latest, beginning with the Bank and bank connection at its outset, and ending with the Distribution act, at its late extraordinary session. How is this to be accounted for? What is the cause?

The explanation and cause will be found in the fact, that, as fully as the sense of the people is taken in the action of the Government, it is not taken fully enough. For, after all that has been accomplished in that respect, there are but two organs through which the voice of the community acts directly on the Government, and which, taken separately, or in combination, constitute the elements of which it is composed, the one is the majority of the States regarded in their corporate character as bodies politic, which in its simple form constitutes the Senate; and the other is the majority of the people of the States, of which, in its simple form, the House of Representatives is composed. These combined, in the proportions already stated, constitute the Executive Department, and that department and the Senate appoint the Judges who constitute the Judiciary. But it is only in their simple form in the Senate and the other House, that they have a steady and habitual control over the legislative acts of the Government. The veto of the Executive is rarely interposed; not more than about twenty times during the period of more than fifty years that the Government has existed. Their effects have been beneficially felt, but only casually, at long intervals, and without steady and habitual influence over the action of the Government. The same remarks are substantially applicable to what, for the sake of brevity, may be called the veto of the Judiciary; the right of negativing a law for the want of constitutionality, when it comes in question, in a case before the courts.

The Legislature, then, of the Union, being under no other habitual and steady control but these two majorities, acting through this and the other House, is, in fact, placed substantially under the control of the portion of the community, which the united majorities of the two Houses represent for the time, and which may consist of but fourteen States, with a federal population of less than ten millions, against a little more than six, as has already been explained. But as large as is the former, and as small as is the latter, the one is not large enough, in proportion, to prevent it from plundering, under the forms of law, and the other small enough from being plundered; and hence the many instances of violation of the Constitution, of usurpation, of powers perverted and wielded for selfish purposes, which the history of the Government affords. They furnish proof conclusive that the principle of plunder, so deeply implanted in all Government, has not been eradicated in ours by all the precaution taken by its framers against it.

But in estimating the number of the constituency necessary to control the majority in the two Houses of Congress at something less than ten millions, I have estimated it altogether too high, regarding the practical operation of the Government. To form a correct conception of its practical operation in this respect, another element, which has in practice an important influence, which must be taken into the estimate, and which I shall next proceed to explain.

Of the two majorities, which, acting either separately or in combination, control the Government, the numerical majority is by far the most essential. It has the exclusive control in the House of Representatives, and preponderates more than five to one in the choice of the President, assuming that the ratio of representation will be fixed at sixty eight thousand, under the late census. It also greatly preponderates in appointment of the judges, the right of nominating having much greater influence in making appointments than that of advising and consenting. From these facts, it must be apparent that the leaning of the President will be to that element of power to which he mainly owes his elevation, and on which he must principally rely, to secure his re election, or maintain the ascendancy of the party and system of its policy, the head of which he usually is. This leaning of his, must have a powerful effect on the inclination and tendency of the whole Government. In his hands are placed, substantially, all the honors and emoluments of the Government, and these, when greatly increased, as they are and ever must be when the powers of the Government are greatly stretched and increased, must give the President a corresponding influence over, not only the members of both Houses, but also public opinion, and through that, a still more powerful indirect influence over them; and thus they may be brought to sustain or oppose, through his influence, measures which otherwise they would have opposed or sustained, and the whole Government be made to lean in the same direction with the Executive.

From these causes the Government, in all of its departments, gravitates steadily towards the numerical majority, and has been moving slowly towards it from the beginning, sometimes, indeed, retarded, or even stopped or thrown back, but taking any considerable period of time, always advancing towards it. That it begins to make near approach to that fatal point, ample proof may be found in the oft repeated declaration of the mover of this resolution, and of many of his supporters at the extraordinary session, that the late Presidential election decided all the great measures which he so ardently pressed through the Senate. Yes, even here, in this chamber, in the Senate, which is composed of the opposing element, and on which the only effectual resistance to this fatal tendency exists that is to be found in the Government, we are told that the popular will as expressed in the Presidential election is to decide not only the election, but every measure which may be agitated in the canvass in order to influence the result. When what was thus boldly insisted on comes to be an established principle of action, the end will be near.

As the Government approaches near and nearer to the one absolute and single power, the will of the greater number, its action will become more and more disturbed and irregular; faction, corruption, and anarchy, will more and more abound; patriotism will daily decay, and affection and reverence for the Government grow weaker and weaker, until the final shock occurs, when the system will rush to ruin; and the sword take the place of law and Constitution.

Let me not be misunderstood. I object not to that structure of the Government which makes the numerical majority the predominant element: it is, perhaps, necessary it should be so in all popular constitutional Governments like ours, which excludes classes. It is necessarily the exponent of the strongest interest, or combination of interests in the community; and it would seem to be necessary to give it the preponderance, in order to infuse into the Government the necessary energy to accomplish the ends for which it was instituted. The great question is, How is due preponderance to be given to it, without subjecting the whole, in time, to its unlimited sway? which brings up the question, Is there anywhere, in our complex system of Government, a guard, check, or contrivance, sufficiently strong to arrest so fearfull a tendency of the Government? Or, to express it in more full and perfect expression of the voice of the people of the States calculated to counteract this tendency to the concentration of all the powers of the Government in the will of the numerical majority, resulting from the partial and imperfect expression of their voice through its organs?

Yes, fortunately, doubly fortunately, there is; not only a more full and perfect, but a full and perfect expression to be found in the Constitution, acknowledged by all to be the fundamental and supreme law of the land. It is full and perfect, because it is the expression of the voice of each State, adopted by the separate assent of each, by itself, and for itself, and is the voice of all by being that of each component part, united and blended into one harmonious whole. But it is not only full and perfect, but as just as it is full and perfect; for combining the sense of each, and therefore all, there is nothing left on which injustice, or oppression, or usurpation can operate. And, finally, it is as supreme as it is just, because, comprehending the will of all, by uniting that of each or the parts, there is nothing within or above to control it. It is indeed, the *vox populi vox Dei*; the creating voice that called the system into existence and of which the Government itself is but a creature clothed with delegated powers to execute its high behests.

We are thus brought to a question of the deepest import, and on which the fate of the system depends: How can this full, perfect, just, and supreme voice of the people, embodied in the Constitution, be brought to bear habitually and steadily in counteracting the fatal tendency of the Government to the absolute and despotic control of the numerical majority? Or, if I may be permitted to use so bold an expression, how is this, the duty of our political system, to be successfully invoked, to interpose its all powerful creating voice to save from perdition the creature of its will and the work of its hands? If it cannot be done, ours, like all free Governments preceding it, must go the way of all flesh; but if it can be, its duration may be from generation to generation, to the latest posterity. To this all important question, I will not attempt to reply at this time. It would lead me far beyond the limits properly belonging to this discussion. I descend from the digression nearer to the subject immediately at issue, in order to reply to an objection to the veto power, taken by the Senator from Virginia, on this side the chamber. [Mr. Archer.]

He rests his support of this resolution on the ground that the object intended to be effected by the veto has failed; that the framers of the Constitution regarded the legislative department of the Government as the one most to be dreaded, and that their motive for vesting the Executive with the veto, was to check its encroachments on the other departments; but that the Executive, and not the Legislature, had proved to be the most dangerous, and that the veto had become either useless or mischievous by being converted into a sword to attack, instead of a shield to defend as was originally intended.

I make no issue from the Senator, as to the correctness of his statement. I assume the facts to be as he supposes; not because I agree with him, but simply with the view of making my reply more brief.

Assuming, then, that the Executive Department has proved to be the more formidable, and that it requires to be checked, rather than to have the power of checking others, the first inquiry on that assumption, should be into the cause of its increase of power, in order to ascertain the seat and the nature of the danger; and the next, whether the measure proposed—that of divesting it of the veto, or modifying it as proposed—would guard against the danger apprehended.

I begin with the first, and in entering on it, assert with confidence, that if the Executive has become formidable to the liberty or safety of the country or other departments of the Government, the cause is not in the Constitution, but in the acts and omissions of Congress itself.

According to my conception, the powers vested in the President by the Constitution, are few and effectually guarded, and are not of themselves at all formidable. In order to have a just conception of the extent of his powers, it must be borne in mind that there are but two classes of power known to the Constitution; and they are powers that are expressly granted, and those that are necessary to carry the granted powers into execution. Now, by a positive provision of the Constitution, all powers necessary to the execution of the granted powers, are expressly delegated to Congress, be they powers granted to the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial department, and can only be exercised by the authority of Congress, and in the manner prescribed by law. This provision may be found in what is called the residuary clause, which declares that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing powers," (those granted to Congress,) "and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." A more comprehensive provision cannot be imagined. It carries with it all powers necessary and proper to the execution of the granted powers, be they lodged where they may, and vests the whole, in terms not less explicit, in Congress; and here let me add, in passing, that the provision is as wise as it is comprehensive. It deposites the right of deciding what powers are necessary for the execution of the granted powers, where, and where only it can be lodged with safety, in the hands of the law making power, and forbids any department or officer of the Government from exercising any power not expressly authorized by the Constitution or the laws, thus making ours emphatically a Government of law and Constitution.

Having now shown that the President is restricted by the Constitution to powers expressly granted to him, and that if any of his granted powers be such that they require other powers to execute them, he cannot exercise them without the authority of Congress, I shall now show that there is not one power vested in him that is any way dangerous, unless made so by the acts or permission of Congress. I shall take them in the order they stand in the Constitution.

He is, in the first place, made Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia, when called into actual service.—Large and expensive military and naval establishments and numerous corps of militia, called into service, would, no doubt, increase very dangerously the power and patronage of the President; but neither can take place but by the action of Congress. Not a soldier can be enlisted, a ship of war built, nor a militiaman called into service, without its authority; and very fortunately our situation is such that there is no necessity, and probably, will be none, why his power and patronage should be dangerously increased by either of those means.

He is next vested with the power to make treaties and to appoint officers, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and here again his power can only be made dangerous by the action of one or both Houses of Congress. In the formation of treaties two thirds of the Senate must concur; and it is difficult to conceive of a treaty that could materially enlarge his powers, that would not require an act of Congress to carry it into effect. The appointing power may, indeed, dangerously increase his patronage, if officers be uselessly multiplied and too highly paid: but if such should be the case, the fault would be in Congress, by whose authority exclusively they can be created or their compensation regulated.

But much is said in this connection, of the power of removal, justly accompanied by severe condemnation of the many and abusive instances of the use of the power, and the dangerous influence it gives the President, in all of which I fully concur. It is, indeed, a corrupting and dangerous power, when officers are greatly multiplied, and highly paid, and when it is perverted from his legitimate object, to the advancement of personal or party purposes. But I find no such power in the list of powers granted to the Executive, which is proof conclusive that it belongs to the class necessary and proper to execute some other power, if it exists at all, which none can doubt, and, for reasons already assigned, cannot be exercised without authority of law. If, then, it has been abused, it must be because Congress has not done its duty in permitting it to be exercised by the President without the sanction of law authorizing its exercise, and guarding against the abuses to which it is so liable.

The residue of the list are rather duties than rights; that of recommending to Congress such measures as he may deem expedient; of convening both Houses on extraordinary occasions; of adjourning them when they cannot agree on the time; of receiving ambassadors and other ministers; of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, and commissioning the officers of the United States. Of all these there is but one which claims particular notice, in connection with the point immediately under consideration; and that is his power as the administrator of the laws. But whatever power he may have in that capacity depends on the action of Congress. If Congress should limit its legislation to the few great subjects confided to it; so frame its laws as to leave as little as possible to discretion, and take care to see that they are duly and faithfully executed, the administrative powers of the President would be proportionally limited, and divested of all danger. But if, on the contrary, it should extend its legislation in every direction; draw within its action subjects never contemplated by the Constitution; multiply its acts, create numerous officers, and increase the revenue and expenditures proportionally, and at the same time, frame its laws vaguely and loosely, and withdraw, in a great measure, its supervising care over their execution, his power would indeed become truly formidable and alarming.

Now I appeal to the Senator and his friend, the author of this resolution, whether the growth of Executive power has not been the result of such a course on the part of Congress. I ask them whether his power has not in fact increased, or decreased, just in proportion to the increase and decrease of the system of legislation, such as has been described? What was the period of its maximum increase, but the very period which they have so frequently and loudly denounced as the one most distinguished for the prevalence of Executive power and usurpation? Much of that power certainly depended on the remarkable man, then at the head of the Department, but much—far more, on the system of legislation, which the author of this resolution had built up with so much zeal and labor, and which carried the powers of the Government to a point beyond that to which it had ever before attained, drawing many and important powers into its vortex, of which the framers of the Constitution never dreamed. And here let me say to both of the Senators, and the party of which they are prominent members, that they labor in vain to bring down Executive power, while they support the system they so zealously advocate. The power they complain of is but its necessary fruit. Be assured that as certain as Congress transcends its assigned limits, and usurps powers never conferred, or stretches those conferred beyond the proper limits, so surely will the fruits of its usurpations pass into the hands of the Executive. In seeking to become master, it but makes a master in the person of the President. It is only by confining itself to its allotted sphere, and a discreet use of its acknowledged powers, that it can retain that ascendancy in the Government which the Constitution intended to confer on it.

Having now pointed out the cause of the great increase of the Executive power on which the Senator rested his objection to the veto power, and having satisfactorily shown, as I trust I have, that if it has proved dangerous in fact, the fault is not in the Constitution, but in Congress, I would next ask him, in what possible way could the divesting the President of his veto, or modifying it as he proposes, limit his power? Is it not clear, that so far from the veto being the cause of the increase of his power, it would have acted as a limitation on it if it had been more freely and frequently used? If the President had vetoed the original Bank—the connection with the banking system—the tariffs of '24 and '28, and the numerous acts appropriating money for roads, canals, harbors, and a long list of other measures not less unconstitutional, would his power have been half as great as it is now? He has grown great and powerful, not because *he used* his veto, but because *he abstained* from using it. In fact, it is difficult to imagine a case in which its application can tend to enlarge this power, except it be in the case of an act intend

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, March 25, 1842.

so to speak, a law calculated to increase his power, or to restore the authority of one which, by an arbitrary construction of his power, he has set aside.

Now let me add, in conclusion, that this is a question, in its bearings, of vital importance to that beautiful and sublime system of government, which our patriotic ancestors established, not so much by their wisdom, as wise and experienced as they were, as by the guidance of a kind Providence, who, in his divine dispensation, so disposed events as to lead to the establishment of a system of government wiser than those who framed it. The veto, of itself, as important as it is, sinks into nothing compared to the principle involved. It is but one, and that by no means the most considerable, of those many wise devices which I have attempted to explain, and which were intended to strengthen the popular basis of our Government, and resist its tendency to fall under the control of the dominant interest, acting through the mere numerical majority. The introduction to this resolution may be regarded as one of the many symptoms of that fatal tendency, and of which we had such fearful indications in the bold attempt at the late extraordinary session, of forcing through a whole system of measures of the most threatening and alarming character, in the space of a few weeks, on the ground that they were all decided in the election of the late President; thus attempting to substitute the will of a majority of the people, in the choice of a Chief Magistrate, as the legislative authority of the Union, in lieu of the beautiful and profound system established by the Constitution.

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Wake have held a meeting and appointed FIFTY Delegates to the Convention in Salisbury on the 20th May. It will be seen that our County has appointed a large Delegation, and we are assured that most, if not all, will attend. Will not the other Counties in the west follow these noble examples! We urge upon our friends the great importance of holding meetings immediately to appoint Delegates. Every County in the State should be represented at Salisbury; and the Western Counties in particular should all send large Delegations. It will be a proud day for the Democracy. Our candidate for Governor will be there, and most of the other distinguished Democrats of the State, and we may look for a real "feast of reason and flow of soul." Rouse, up, then, Democrats! and prepare to come out in your full strength, and bring along all your neighbors who wish to hear the truth honestly spoken.

Since the above was in type, we see the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in Moore County, at which sixty Delegates were appointed to the Salisbury Convention. Let the Ball roll on!—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

"*To the rescue!—to the rescue!*—The 20th of May will soon be here. The people of the West are preparing to go to the Convention by hundreds. Will the East meet them there?—Our friends in Old Rowan are anxious to see a full representation of the *Eastern* Democracy also.—There is room for all to come. Democrats of the East, turn out. Have your Delegates appointed at once, and choose men who will spare a day or two, even at that busy season, for the service of their country. The spirit is up. Keep it so.—The Ball is in motion. Let it not stop. The misrule of whiggery demands nothing but this concerted effort to put it down, down forever, in the good Old North State—God bless her! *Wake* has appointed her fifty Delegates. Let our friends begin the movement below—and keep it along every where! Let not the sacred cause of our country require a *great name* to call us out; but shew to the Democrats of the West that we will meet them more than half way upon such an occasion. Let the young men turn out. Many of them have only heard of the West; now let them go and see it. Go and see the *Mountain Democracy*, and bring back the news of the enthusiasm that foretells victory—victory to the good cause of a genuine republicanism! Victory over the humbugs of Log Cabin Aristocracy and hard Cider Demagogues! To the Convention, friends to the polls in August, and there is nothing which will be able to vanquish our Standard bearer—the eloquent, manly, patriotic, and much dreaded HENRY!! He "speaks *right out*," and bears the banner of our abused State right nobly. His eloquence is scorching the dried up weeds of whiggery wherever he goes; and again we call the Democrats of the East to go to Salisbury, on the 20th May, 1842, and meet him there, and it will form an era in North Carolina politics!!—*North Carolina Standard.*

THE ISSUE.

We are glad to see the Whigs in some parts of our State acting like men, by avowing their real object—*Clay and a National Bank.* We know how to meet them when they present the true issue—DEMOCRACY, EQUAL RIGHTS AND A SOUND CURRENCY, *against Clay, a National Bank and a worthless rag currency!*—the PEOPLE against *irresponsible corporations.* At a recent Whig meeting in Bertie County, and another in Halifax, Mr. OUTLAW and Mr. CHERRY, the leading Federal orators in that region of the State, hoisted the Clay flag—declared their opposition to any Convention of their party to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and their determination to sink or swim with Mr. CLAY. This is evidently a concerted movement among the Whigs of our State, as it was first made in Orange County, under the immediate influence of our two Senators in Congress; and we hope there will be no backing out on the part of our opponents—they go for *Clay, Morehead and the Banks:* while we go for *Democracy, a sound Currency, and for protecting the honest laborer against the fraudulent, swindling paper money system.* On which side will the hard working farmers and mechanics of our State be found? On that of the *Banks*, or the PEOPLE?—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

Valuable Land for Sale.

I WILL expose at public sale on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of Land belonging to the Estate of Nathan Chaffin, dec'd.:

At *Mocksville*, on the Tuesday of *Davie* Superior Court, a Tract containing between 2 and 300 acres, adjoining Oake's Ferry tract; also a tract adjoining Stephen Beacham and others, containing between 1 200 acres; also a small tract adjoining Mrs. Deaver and others, and three unimproved lotts in the Town of Mocksville, two adjoining the public square.

Also, on the Tuesday of *Davidson* Superior Court at *Lexington*, a tract of land adjoining Wm. Harris and others.

Also, at *Huntsville* in *Surry* County, on Saturday, the 30th of April, several lotts in said Town, and about 170 acres adjoining the Town.

☞ Bond and approved Security will be required

A. G. CARTER,
Attorney for the Heirs at Law.

March 25th, 1842. 4t

FOR SALE.—A first-rate *New Cooking Stove* on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.

December 17, 1841. 6w.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

The Speech of Mr. Calhoun on the Veto power, which we this week publish, has been generally pronounced to be in a high degree pre-eminent as one of the greatest efforts of that great man. It is close, logical, comprehensive and plain in its powerful exposition of the character and structure of our Government. It must be read with admiration and profit, and should be carefully studied by every man in the country who desires to understand thoroughly the nature and operation of our political system.

The *Globe* speaks of it thus:

"We publish to day Mr. Calhoun's speech on the Veto power in the Constitution. This point, raised by Mr. Clay's Resolutions has opened to discussion the whole structure of our Constitution, and the great principles of free government, on which our federative system is based. We ask the attention of our readers to the profound and philosophic analysis of both which this speech presents. Some of us may not yet be too old or too wise to learn something from such a teacher; but of the young men of our country, especially, into whose hands our Government must soon fall for administration, as older men leave the stage of public life, we would ask a careful and repeated study of this great speech. Let them not be satisfied with one perusal. Let them put it aside, and again and again recur to it, and reflect on its great themes—free government to man, and (in the language of *Mr.* Calhoun) "our wonderful and sublime Constitution."

Mr. Henry and the last War.

It has been industriously circulated by the Federal party as the only charge of any weight which they could fabricate against Mr. Henry, that he was opposed to the last War. We have the highest authority for saying that when the United States declared War against Great Britain, Mr. Henry was not of age, but was an orphan boy under the tutelar care of a guardian, and fortunately for the cause of truth and the confusion of malignant defamation, the proof is in existence to show that, in perhaps his first public effort, he earnestly and strongly urged the vigorous prosecution of the war in an able address from which we give the following extract:

Extract from AN ORATION delivered by Mr. Henry during the last war, 4th July, 1814.

"But sufficient that our country's *honour* is at stake, and we, as freemen, are bound to defend it. Now, let no unhallowed tongue of traitor be heard among us.—Let party distinction be hidden in the dust. The cause we fight for is a common cause. The liberty it achieves is as much the right of him who hangs over his plough, as of him who is seated in authority. The duties it exacts all are bound to yield. We are, my friends, all Federalists, all Republicans. Our country's prosperity is the prosperity of every one of us; and he who will basely desert her in the hour of tribulation, let his name be obliterated from the book of our remembrance. As a nation, we ought to unite to establish a name among the nations of the earth, to shew the world we will *always repel* aggression on our rights. As policy we ought to unite to put an end to the war (no matter how unjust in its cause if such it be, or odious in its prosecution) else by division we prolong its calamities, and by the defeat of our armies reflect disgrace on our national character.—I know there is a hope at this time indulged among you, that the late happy changes in Europe will restore to you a peace. But my friends, "lay no such flattering unction to your souls," lest hope might liken you to the foolish Carthagenians at Canne, who lost *that* by inattention which necessity might have gained them. In war, we must seek peace at the mouths of our cannon. In peace we must avert war by a wise and virtuous representation.

* * * * * *

"This is the first serious war since our revolution, it therefore becomes us to show the firmness of union and valour, to protect us against insult in future. Whatever our conduct is now, it will have a great bearing upon our future happiness, or misery as a nation. Surely we want not courage to the task! We have before measured swords with our adversaries and foiled her in the field! The heights of Charleston where the American eagle rode triumphant over the bloody onset of the revolution, and the plains of Princeton, where it sat perched upon the British standard will ever testify the valour of Americans. Never! then let the curse of cowardice fall on our heads. Never! let it be said our fathers bled and died for our birth-rights, and we were too base to defend them. Never! let it be said that in this land, where freedom found an asylum from the despots of Europe, we were wanting in virtue to protect it. No, never!

* * * * * *

"And I could rehearse deeds of valor in this *present war*, that ought to inspire us with confidence. The achievements of our gallant little navy have surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The skill and intrepidity of our tars in every engagement have confounded their adversaries; the disproportion of our loss, the superiority of our manœuvring, and the despatch of the victory have forever broke the charm of her naval invincibility. Her proud pretensions have been humbled, her sensibility wounded to the quick. In all the warfares she has ever been engaged—this she appears to dole over as the most grievous and lamentable; yea! mourns and grieves over it as a mother over her lost child.

"To be sure our prospects have been darkened on land, but this is no cause of despair. To contend with an enemy veteran in discipline and experience, allied with a savage people sanguinary in a mode of warfare peculiar for its dreadful features of atrocity and that conducted in a manner hardly attainable in the practice of civilized nations; seated too in the interminable wilds of our northern frontiers, remote from assistance and supplies—required a preparation we have too severely felt the want of, hence our armies have met with defeat; but such cannot long be the case; when time shall have given us experience and preparation, we a people so fertile in resources and vigorous in constitution, if united, must meet with success."

Does this sound like *opposition* to the war—or even lukewarmness for its prosecution? Every honest man must acknowledge that it is a conclusive refutation of the slander. Hereafter whenever the Democratic reader may hear a Federal Whig say that Mr. Henry was opposed to the last war, let him stop his mouth, and show the falsity of the charge by this extract.

The Whig Meeting.

The Federal Whigs held a meeting in this place on last Tuesday. Leaving out of count the Republicans who were lookers on, it was altogether a meagre affair. Quite sufficiently so to satisfy an observer, of the consideration in which Whiggery is now held by the great body of the people. But ye votaries of hard cider, what a falling off was there!! Not a single barrel, nor a coon-skin, nor a pod of red pepper was to be seen. No canoes on wheels were hauled up to the Court-house with music and parade: no flags were carried in procession nor hung across the streets, promising higher wages to laborers, higher prices to farmers, and better times to all creation, but every body and every thing was quiet, dull, and dead calm: no interest or bustle save and except what was evinced by a few Federal Whig lawyers, who as usual held forth. They spouted in turn for awhile, and then the meeting passed resolutions in the usual style, now going the rounds of the Federal papers in the State.

This meeting like all the other Whig meetings recently held in North Carolina, must satisfy any man of observation, that if Whiggery be not dead, it is dying as fast as it can. By the middle of next August its doom will be sealed, not only in North Carolina, but in the whole broad extent of the United States.

Mr. Clay and the next Presidency.

Mr. Clay was the choice of the Federal party for President in 1840, but the anti masons and Abolitionists in the Harrisburg Convention outgeneralled them, and carried the nomination of "Tip and Ty." This was a bitter pill for the Southern Federalists, but after many wry faces they swallowed it down, and soon entered with great zeal into the contest, even outstripping the anti-masons themselves in humbugging the people.

It seems now however, that they are going to be more cautious in future, and take timely measures to guard against being *trapped* again by their worthy coadjutors at the North. Information from Washington says, it is all arranged there, that the Federal Whig Convention which meets at Raleigh on the 4th of April is to nominate Mr. Clay for the next President, and also take ground against another Harrisburg Convention. This is the main object of the Convention—all besides that may be done, will be mere circumstance and expletive parade.

Mr. Clay then is to be the Federal candidate in the South once more. We are glad of it—heartily glad. We wish to see the Federal Whigs bring forward the man, who as his last act in Congress proposes to violate the Compromise, and raise the Tariff taxes on the people more than 50 per cent:—who, in the close of his Senatorial career brings before Congress, as one of the last political acts of his life, a proposition to break up the sacred constitution which came from the hands of Washington, Madison and our other Forefathers of the Revolution, merely because *one check* in it enabled Mr. Tyler to save the American people from being *swindled out of* millions again for fifty years to come. We wish to see the contest between this man, the great champion of Bank and Tariff, and some elevated Republican who opposes swindling monopolies, oppressive Tariffs and all the other Federal schemes which have filled the land with ruin, and spread distress and desolation over the country. In such a contest the issue will be plain—there can be no dodging, no non committalism, and the result will not be doubtful. Mr. Clay must meet with his usual fate—utter defeat.

Another rejection of Clay's bribe.—The name of Virginia is added to the proud list of free States that have indignantly scorned and spurned Mr. Clay's insolent bribe. The Legislature of that State has refused to receive any portion of the land money under the Distribution Robbery Bill.

The Charleston papers announce the death of the Hon. *Jacob F. Mintzing*, Mayor of that City.—He died on the 15th instant.

The Whig Administration.

Treasury Notes are two per cent below par in New York City with every prospect of being still lower. A large amount has fallen due and there being no means to redeem them, as a consequence they have been dishonored, protested and discredited. When was such a state of affairs ever before known to exist in this country! The Treasury Bankrupt—the National debt constantly running up millions higher and higher—the credit of the Government utterly gone at home and abroad, and the headlong course of profligate extravagance still unstayed by the Whig majority in power. More money—more taxes, is the unceasing cry from the administration and the whig leaders in Congress. Never has this Government been in the hands of a set of rules so perfectly incompetent and desperately reckless.

Late Foreign News.

The latest arrivals from England furnish some interesting intelligence, the main points in which are given in the following summary of the Charleston Mercury:

"First, is the declaration of the British Ministry that the mutineers of the "Creole" will be set at liberty, not given up.

"The second is the refusal of France to ratify the treaty conceding the right of search—a pretty clear indication that in case of difficulty between England and the United States, France is not disposed to be committed in favor of her "natural enemy" against her "old ally."

"Lastly, the remarkable modification of the Corn Laws, proposed and carried by the Peel Ministry—reducing the duties one half. The modification is a signal instance of that sort of policy which yields always with an appearance of fear and ill will—it yields the duty and clings to the principle—it has disgusted the high Tories and not satisfied the free trade men. The Tories demanded exclusion—that is given up. The Liberals asked for a fixed duty—they get a new "sliding scale." The Duke of Buckingham has resigned—the liberal press denounces the new Corn Law and things look dark for the continuance of Tory power."

The New Orleans Bee of the 7th inst, has the following paragraph in relation to the Creole affair:

"A gentleman, whose veracity is unimpeachable, has just arrived in this city from Nassau, N. P. He assures us that he heard from the lips of the Governor of that Island, a statement to the effect that he, the Governor, had received orders from the British Cabinet, to surrender the negroes of the Creole to the American authorities.

We give this rumor as we heard it, and while we are far from questioning the credibility of our informant, we must await confirmatory intelligence, before venturing to repose implicit faith in the report."

New Hampshire

The elections are just over in this true and noble State, and have resulted as usual in a glorious triumph of the Democratic party over false friends and open enemies. Gov. *Hubbard* the regularly nominated Democratic candidate has been elected by about five thousand majority, over the Federal candidate and the nominee of a portion of the Democrats, who, under the lead of Isaac Hill attempted to defeat Mr. Hubbard by a rupture of the party immediately before the election. This is the opening of the elections of 1842, and a sign of the route which will prostrate Federal Whiggery throughout the country.

Late and "highly important" from Raleigh.

The Raleigh Register of the 15th inst., publishes the interesting intelligence that Gov. Morehead has lately built or caused to be built at the "Palace" in Raleigh, in addition to an *Ice House* of recent construction, a new *Corn crib* and *Hen House*, for the more safe keeping, it is presumed, of His Excellency's grain, and chickens. We are not informed by the Register in what style of architecture they are constructed, but according to the latest of course. As this is the first intimation we have had of any thing which His Excellency has done for the State, and as we intend to give him full credit for all his public acts, we lay this intelligence from the Register, without delay before the people in this section. Should we hear of any more public improvements made by the Governor, our readers may rely upon being promptly informed of them.

From the Washington Republican

The State's Swamp Lands.—In answer to an article in the *Western Carolinian*, making inquiries about the progress in the drainage of the Swamp Lands of the State, in this section, we have been favored with the following by a gentleman who is fully acquainted with the subject:

"The Board of the Literary Fund is now engaged in the construction of the Tributaries of the Alligator Canal, which will complete the work of drainage of the large tract owned by the State in the Alligator Swamp. The Board has, also, an agent employed in testing the fitness of the Prairie Lands for the production of the different grains cultivated in this climate, and also in testing the value of the Wood lands for timber and agriculture. There are about 50 hands employed on the Tributaries, and the whole work will be completed during the present year."

☞ A distressing occurrence took place in Cabarrus County at the plantation of Mr. Charles W. Harris on Monday the 7th inst., which resulted in the death of *Stanhope H. Cook*, an industrious and worthy young man 20 years of age. *Mr. Cook* lived with Mr. Harris at the time as his overseer; he was in the fields with the hands when perceiving the approach of a heavy Storm, all made haste to reach the shelter of the Barn, when just as they had succeeded indoing so, the violence of the storm passed over unroofing the Barn, and blowing down part of it. Mr. Cook who had a moment before entered it for protection and shelter, was caught in the falling timbers before he could escape, and killed on the spot. The negroes escaped without injury.—[*Communicated.*

☞ *Fire.*—A large wooden building formerly used as a Cotton-Gin, standing in the rear of Col. Alexander's Tavern, in this Town, and belonging to Mr John Irwin, was consumed by fire on Friday last, the 18th instant, about 9 o'clock, in the morning. The morning was very calm and no other building be near, the damage was confined to the Gin-House.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

THE LATE LEWIS WILLIAMS.

From the Salem Gazette.

"Little Babe! thou camest into the world weeping, while all around thee smiled—contrive so to live that thou mayest depart in smiles, while all around thee weep."—*Ancient Baptismal Admonition.*

The melancholy news of the death of the Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS having reached Huntsville, the citizens of the village and neighborhood assembled, on a hasty summons, to interchange their feelings on the sad occasion, and to propose a wider expression of the public sympathy upon this loss to virtue and patriotism.

The meeting was organized by a motion from Col. RICHARD C. PURVIER, that HENRY P. POINDEXTER, Esq., take the Chair, and that WILLIAM HARDIN, Esq., act as Secretary. On taking his seat, the Chairman, in perfect keeping with the spirit of the meeting, made a few touching remarks on the well earned character of the deceased, and his sense of the public calamity.

"In the company present, were seen some of the old and venerable gentlemen of the community, who had known Mr. WILLIAMS from infancy to gray hairs, as also those who were his cotemporaries in years. A deep and solemn silence prevailed, and tears "like rain drops," were seen to trickle down their furrowed cheeks, while a gentleman by request, read from the public newspapers the proceedings of Congress on the death of a fellow Member styled, by long service, "The Father of the House," and the glowing addresses of several gentlemen of the Senate and Hall of Representatives—on the merits and services of this lamented son of North Carolina.

On a further motion, the Chairman appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Col. Richard C Purvier Samuel L. Davis, John Welsh and Joseph Hauser, Esqrs., to prepare and report Resolutions expressive of the sense and design of the meeting, who, after retiring a short time, returned the following Resolutions which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Huntsville and its vicinity, with the deepest sensations of sorrow and regret, have heard of the death of the Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, the long-tried and faithful Representative of this District, in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we most respectfully invite the citizens generally, of his native county of *Surry*, to unite with us, his immediate neighbors and friends, in a meeting at Rockford, on Tuesday of our Superior Court week, in order to express and perform the last offices of esteem and affection to a "Public Servant," who, for the period of an entire generation in the life of man—amid the dazzling allurements of ambition—and the varied temptations to vice and self-indulgence, offered to those in high places of office—in all the bickerings of party spirit—in the bitter contentions of sectional feelings or popular excitements—amid the dubious mazes of political strife, where the perceptions of "right and wrong" are so often blended—in the fluctuations of national policy—in the vicissitudes of peace or war—has ever stood sacredly by his country's honor and interest, and, like a faithful sentinel, has manfully died on the watch-tower.

Resolved further, With a like intent in this labor of love to the honored dead, we invite the counties of the District to hold similar meetings as the terms of the Court successively arrive.

Resolved, That we most affectionately express to the Hon. William A. Graham and to the Hon. Henry Clay of the Senate, to the Hon. Mr. Rayner, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Johnson, and the venerable Ex-President Adams, of the House of Representatives, our heart and acute sensibilities for their manly and eloquent addresses to both Houses of Congress on this mournful occasion.

It being well understood, that the remains of our late Honored Representative will be brought away from Washington to be interred in his native soil, at his family mansion in the neighborhood;

Resolved, therefore, That we will attend the Funeral of the deceased at a day hereafter to be named, and we most respectfully invite the attendance of our friends generally to participate in the last solemn duties to departed worth.

Resolved, That this meeting begs leave to offer its deep and sincere condolence to the relations of the deceased, on this afflicting dispensation of Providence, and that, in common with them, we share the pleasing consolation to learn from those who lingered at the bedside and watched his departing hours, that he submitted to the final stroke, sudden as it was, with the dignity of a man and the resignation of a christian.

Resolved finally, That these Resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Salem Gazette, with the request that they be copied by the Newspapers of the State generally.

H. P. POINDEXTER, Chairman.
WILLIAM HARDIN, Secretary.
Huntsville, March 5, 1842.

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. LONG is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ HEZEKIAH TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. ROBERTS, as a Candidate for Sheriff of *Davidson County* at the next election.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 17th instant, by James Owens, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. TROTT to Miss ELLEN, daughter of the late John Turner.

In Iredell County, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Benjamin Arey, Mr. THOMAS KENDELL to Miss MARY C. HAMBERS.—Also, by the same, on the 17th instant, Mr. HENRY CASPER, of Davie County, to Miss ELIZABETH BOSTIAN, of Rowan.

In this County, on the 15th instant, by David Barringer, Esq., Mr. TOBIAS GOODMAN to Miss ANNA KEPLEY.

DIED,

In this Town, on the night of the 18th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. HANNAH WOODSON, relict of the late David Woodson, aged 60 years, 10 months and 27 days. The deceased was highly esteemed by all her acquaintances, and has left several children and sisters, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn her departure.—[*Communicated.*

At his residence, in Cabarrus County, on the 23rd instant, Mr. GEORGE GOODMAN, aged 69 years, 8 months and 28 days. Mr. Goodman was a conspicuous member of the Evangelical Lutheran church for a great number of years; he was strongly attached to the revealed will of the Lord. He was a devoted husband, a tender parent and a good neighbor. In his death, society has lost one of its best members and most exemplary characters, and we fondly hope he will shine one day as a star of the first magnitude in the kingdom of glory.—*Communicated.*

A General Meeting

OF the Stockholders of the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, will be held in the Town of Salisbury, on the first Monday in April next, (it being the 4th day) for the purpose of electing officers for the next twelve months, and the transacting of other business according to the provision of the charter of said Company.

W. CHAMBERS, Pres't.
Salisbury, N. C., March 25, 1842. 2t

NOTICE.

WE will sell at public sale, at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., on the 11th of April, between

Thirty & Forty Likely Negroes,

consisting of mechanics of all sorts:

BLACKSMITHS, SHOE-MAKERS, TANNERS,

CARPENTERS, & C.

The negroes are all of good families. We will also sell a large number of Cattle, (of improved Stock;) a large number of Sheep, (saxony, merino, and mixed;) a good stock of

HOGS, HORSES, AND MULES;

a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Oats; waggons, Gearing, Ploughs, and all kinds of farming tools.

The negro property will be sold on a credit of 12 months with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond and approved security.—Terms as to the other property, will be made known on the day of sale.

M. HOKE,
H. W. BURTON,
Ex'rs. of R. H. Burton, dec'd.

We will also dispose of several tracts of valuable land in the neighborhood of Beattie's Ford at private sale.

M. H.
H. W. B. } Ex'rs.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Estate of R. H. Burton, dec'd., are requested to make payment without delay. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

M. H.
H. W. B. } Ex'rs.

Lincolnton, March 12, 1842. ts

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Miller, deceased, I will offer at public sale, at the late residence of the deceased near Thyatira Church, on the 5th day of April next, a number of valuable

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, AND SHEEP,

a quantity of seed Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, and Hay; also, one road Waggon and Gear, Farming tools of various kinds, Household and Kitchen furniture, a quantity of Bacon and Lard, and various other articles not mentioned.

At the same time and place, will be rented the plantation whereon the deceased lived; also the

Negroes

belonging to said deceased will be hired.—A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond with two or more approved securities.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is disposed of.

J. C. McCONNAUGHEY, Adm'r.
Rowan County, N. C., March 18, 1842. 3t

Blanks For Sale Here.

NEVER DESPAIR.

Though the billows of life high around thee should roll,
And the waters of darkness break over the soul:
Though thy brow should be clouded with sorrow and care,
Yet there is a promise—then "never despair!"

Though the friends of thy youth should be altered and changed,
And the hearts that were fondest forever estranged;
Though tears should embitter affection's warm prayer,
Yet there is a promise—then "never despair!"

Though the wings of thy spirit be broken and crushed,
And the voice that is loved, in eternity hushed;
Though death blight the prospects of all that is fair—
Yet there is a promise—then "never despair!"

Although by the world thou art coldly forsaken,
Let thy faith in that promise be ever unshaken;
It will cheer thee through life, and bless thee in death,
And wing with delight thy last vanishing breath.

For that promise is life in the heaven above,
Where justice is throned with mercy and love:
Where blessings immortal and glories divine,
For the chosen of God everlastingly shine.

Then cling not to earth with its struggle and strife;
Let it crush not thy spirit, though it darken thy life;
But in thy dark moments of anguish and care,
Remember the promise, and "never despair!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

One great secret of domestic enjoyment is too much overlooked. It lies in bringing our wants down to our circumstances, instead of bringing our circumstances up to our wants. Wants will always be ahead of means, and there will be no end to the race if you set the latter to chasing the former. Put the yoke of self-denial on desire, apply the spur of industry to energy; and if the latter does not overtake the former, it will at least keep in sight of it.

Warwick, in his "Spare Minutes," thus describes common friendship:—"When I see leaves drop from their trees in the beginning of autumn, just such, think I, is the friendship of the world. While the cup of maintenance lasts, my friends swarm in abundance; but, in the winter of my need they leave me naked. He is a happy man that hath a true friend at his need; but he is more truly happy who hath no need of his friends."

True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and has always cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself; it is not confined to one particular object. And if, at last, all should be lost, it has saved itself—its own integrity and worth.

Some writer remarks that Musselmen deny souls in their women, and still treat them with a kindness that belies their theory; while too many Christians, who recognize the great *truth that* God has created the sexes of one flesh, treat their wives as if male and female had not mental and spiritual attributes alike.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

FLOGGING AN EDITOR.

Every exchange paper on our table, and the number is not a small one, complains of the want of news. Nothing is going on in Congress, not even a duel—the boundary question and the Florida war, are both worn out, and not a murder is to be had for love or money. Even "shocking accidents" and "awful catastrophes," are as scarce as warming pans in the West Indies, and there has not been a mob, or a high way robbery worth a fig, for a long time. What is to be done? What can we poor editors do to keep our readers in good humor? Some contrive to fill up their columns with their own private concerns, and what is worse yet, with their personal quarrels. But this is an example we do not intend to follow. Patrons, when they pay a publisher for his paper, do not expect him to devote it to his own private affairs. A clergyman would, probably give offence if he were to keep the fodder for his horse in the gallery of the church, or hang up his winter's stock of bacon and sausages around the pulpit. And yet this would not be more palpably appropriating to private use, what belongs to the public, than for an editor to fill his paper with his own personal affairs.

Well, as we are not disposed to occupy our columns with personal abuse, we will try something else, and relate an incident, for the truth of which we can vouch.

About twenty five years ago, when a certain Western State, (which we shall not name,) was a territory, and with few inhabitants, a young lawyer from one of the old States, emigrated thither, and settled in the town of K. He succeeded admirably in his profession, and rose rapidly in popular favor. He had been there nearly two years, when he induced a printer to come on and print for him a weekly paper, of which he was editor and proprietor. Squire S. was much pleased, for a while, with editing a paper. He was a man of very small stature, but he used the editorial "WE" as frequent as if there was a dozen of him, and each as big as Daniel Lambert, or the Kentucky Giant.

Strange to say, there were at the time, men in office who were not a particle more honest than they should be; a thing which probably never happened before, and never will again. Squire S. felt all the patriotism of a son of '76, and poured out grape shot and canister against public abuses. This soon stirred a hornet's nest about his ears, but as there was no other paper in the territory, there was no reply, and he enjoyed his warlike propensities in security.

At length he published an article more severe and cutting, against malfeasance in office, than any that had preceded it. In fact, though pointed at no one individual in particular, it was a "*scorcher*."

Some three or four days afterwards, he was sitting alone in his editorial office, which was about a quarter of a mile from the printing establishment, his pen was busy with a paragraph, when his door was opened without much ceremony, and in stalked a man full six feet in his stockings. He asked, "are you S., the editor of this paper?" Thinking he had found a new patron, the little man, with one of his blandest smiles, answered in the affirmative. The stranger deliberately drew the last number of the paper from his pocket, and pointing to the article against rogues in office, told the affrighted editor it was intended for him. It was in vain that S. protested he had never heard of him before. The wrath of the visiter rose to fever heat, and from being so long restrained, boiled over with double fury. He gave the editor his choice, either to publish a humble, a very humble recantation, or take a good flogging on the spot. Either alternative was worm wood, but what could he do? The enraged office holder was twice his size, and at one blow could qualify him for an obituary notice. He agreed to retract, and as his visiter insisted upon writing it himself, he sat down to the task. Squire S. made an excuse to walk to the printing office, with a promise that he would be back in season to sign it, as soon as it was finished.

S. had gone hardly fifty rods when he encountered a man who enquired where Squire S's office was, and if he was at home. Suspecting that he, too, was on the same errand as the other visiter, he pointed to the office, and told him he would find the editor within, writing a most abusive article against office holders. This was enough. The eyes of the new comer flashed fire. He rushed into the office and assailed the stranger with the epithets, "*liar*," "*scoundrel*," "*coward*," and told him he would teach him what to write. The gentleman supposing it was some bully sent there by the editor, sprang to his feet, and a fight ensued, that beat the Kilkenny cats all hollow. The table was upset and smashed into kindling wood—the contents of a large jug of ink stood in puddles on the floor—the chairs had their legs and backs broken beyond the skill of surgery to cure them. This seemed only to inspire the combatants with still greater fury. Blow followed blow, with the rapidity of lightning, and the force of a sledgehammer. First one was kicking on the floor and then the other—each taking it in turn, pretty equally. The ink on the floor found its way to their faces, till both of them cut the most ludicrous figure imaginable. The noise and uproar was tremendous. The neighbors ran to the door and exclaimed with astonishment, that two negroes were fighting in Squire S's office. None dared separate them. At length, completely exhausted, and pounded to a jelly, they ceased fighting. The circumstances of the case became known, and the next day, hardly able to sit on horseback, their heads bound up, they started homeward, convinced that they had obtained very little satisfaction from their attempt to *flog an editor*.

Warts.—These troublesome and often painful excrescences, covering the hands sometimes to the number of a hundred or two, may be destroyed by a simple, safe, and certain application. The writer discovered it accidently, while performing some chemical experiments with soda. The matter is merely to dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up—then wash the hands or warts with this for a minute or two, and allow them to dry without being wiped. This repeated two or three days, will gradually destroy, the most irritabe wart. Its theory appears to be that of warts having a lower power of vitality than the skin, so that the alkali is sufficient to produce the disorganization of the former without affecting the latter. The warts never return.—*Phil. Chron.*

Simple Remedy for Burns.—The London Medical Gazette contains a communication from Dr. Williamson, on the treatment of burns, recommending the *lather of common bar soap as superior to all other remedies*. After commenting and examining the merits of a number of applications to burns, he says:

Common soap, besides its great value as a local application, commands the additional advantage of always being at hand in cases of emergency. The mode of which I am in the habit of employing is this:—A common shaving box may always be procured, from which a good lather may in the course of a minute or two be easily obtained. This lather is then gently laid over the burnt surface by means of a shaving brush and repeated as soon as the first coat begins to dry, or the pain returns. This practice ought to be repeated occasionally during the first day, or until such a time as the pain is relieved.

The benefit accruing to the patient is *immediate*, and the result of the practice highly satisfactory.

"Father when is them good times going to come about that the whigs promised us a little more than a year ago?"

"What do you mean, my son?"

"Why, you know you told us when you came home from that big cabin convention, in our village, that if Mister Harrison was elected President, you would have "two dollars every day and roast beef."

"Hush, boy, hush—eat your potatoe and salt, and don't bother your daddy."

"Come Tommy, give us one of those Tippecanoe songs that you sung so well last year," said a gentleman the other day, to a musical little chap. I can't sir,' replied Tommy—"Father says Tippecanoe's dead—and if he catches me singing 'Tylor too' again, he'll lick me like all possessed."

A Powerful Reminder.—A minister and a church warden were talking of the dissolateness of the sexton. "I know of but one way of making him think of his latter end," said the minister, "and that is to make him toll the funeral bell." "Aye, sure enough," replied the warden, "he would constantly have a rope before his eyes then."

A heathen philosopher was asked by one of his disciples, why man was furnished with two eyes and ears, and but one mouth and tongue. "I do not know," said the philosopher, "but this you may learn from it that he should hear twice as much as he should speak."

Justice.—A certain justice of the peace would only hear one of the parties in a case before him, because as he said, it always puzzled him when he heard both.

LATH,

Grand-Sired by the

AMERICAN ECLIPSE,

The Champion of America,—

Winner of the great match race,

The North against the South,

$20,000 Aside.

THE thorough-bred horse *LATH*, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his *fourth* and *last* Season, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coleman's, Cabarrus county, every Monday and Tuesday; at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday; and at Lexington, Davidson county, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to mares at the following reduced prices:—$12 the season, to be discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and $15 to insure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. ☞ Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any that may occur. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N C., March 18, 1842. 3t.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that *LATH* was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his g. dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford out of the imported mare Alvanina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hephestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hephestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &C.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands, 3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's Filly Daisy, and Capt. Spann's Colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Cloudhopper for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much lame he was withdrawn after the first heat. At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at 3 heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heath, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, *Lath* unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class,—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood,—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise *LATH*, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since, in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both Sire, Grandsire, Dam, and Grand dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds, his Grandsire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 57 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy whose reputation as a racer, &c, stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand-dam of *LATH* Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, which has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. R. W. L.

HORSE-BILLS NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT,

IT will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, *nine* copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the ruinous schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its cameleon forms and Proteus shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK will receive prompt attention.

March 1st, 1842.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,

Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

THIS Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 50 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, MARCH 25, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf)	18 a 20
Corn,	20 a 25	Salt, (bu.)	1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., MARCH 2, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	6 00 a $6½
Bacon,	8 a 9	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	12½ a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a 5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a 81

AT CAMDEN, S. C., MARCH 9, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	5 a 8½
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50